NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

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THE KAISER'S OBSEQUIES HOMAGE TO IMPERIAL CLAY.

A MAGNIFICENT BUT SOLEMN SPECTACLE.

COLD WEATHER-SPLENDID ORDER PRESERVED -FREDERICK, RISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE KEPT FROM THE SERVICE BY ILL-NESS-THE EMPRESS AND PRIN-CESSES PRESENT-ADMIRA-BLE MANAGEMENT DISPLAYED.

THY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Conversalt : 1888 : Ru The New-York Tribuna

BERLIN, March 16 .- They have buried the great German Emperor as becomes the great German To-day's pageant has been one of subanything were wanting to mere spectacular efstance impressive to the imagination. Not Berlish fleet or flies an English flag, thunder of English cannon in homage to the German Kaiser was heard. The Queen's order for salutes of ninetyone guns has profoundly gratified the German What was only wanting to day was the Moltke. . Both were at Charlottenburg, but in-

back along the same street, beneath the insignia The artillery went past at a trot. Squadrons of of Imperial Germany. In 1866 he was surround- cavalry, white plumed, were moving toward the line by themselves, rode Bismarck, Von Moltke, the greatest figures among those 5,000 troops. All are absent to-day: Von Roon, dead; Von Moltke, too weak with age for the long foot march from the Dom to Victory-ave.; and Bis-

opened till 11; but the streets of Berlin were procession, which was expected to pass between 1 and 2 o'clock. The police were early in strict when I drove the whole length, every entrance to and hung from gold saddles. it, whether on foot or in carriage, was closed to everybody who had not a pass. The street was in a tumult. Troops were moving in masses. I of Guards, who alone in the Prussian Army wear erick's day, to be seen in Hogarth's prints. Imperial carriages were dashing along. Many Amlivery was visible, no one without a printed A stinging north wind blew. The sky was almost as gray as in England. All that part of garrison of Berlin, 30,000 strong, lined the road through Thiergarten to Charlottenburg. The ing on the square were filled with spectators in streamers of crape, but mostly hid under military black. Tribunes were elevated in front of the old palaces for some hundreds of guests.

still a mass of scaffolding. Royal carriages were setting down guests of every degree. At noon they were arriving more rapidly still. It looked as if it were impossible that things could be ready for the Emperor's exit when the service thrown about, and you could not get near the entrance without driving through bodies of busy workmen. The noise of hammers filled the air, Arrangements for entrance to the Dom were perfeet: no crowding and no confusion occurred. Each person's card of admission specified the floor to be used and the part of the building to be occupied by each lot of guests.

As I came into the nave at the north end I looked instinctively for the Emperor, whom I had twice seen lying in state. He had vanished forever from sight. The coffin was closed. On it rested a gilt helmet, mediaeval in shape, the sor down, and black and white feathers falling in Prince of Wales plumes over it closed. The visor was a sign of the royal rank of him beneath. Black and white were Prussian colors. Then, as often during the day, Prussian seemed more visible than Imperial insignia.

The banner which drooped at his head was black and white. Candles were still burning by hundreds. Huge single tapers flamed against the walls of the chancel. A crucifix rose over make out, rested against the south wall. There make out, rested against the south wall. There seemed no essential difference b tween this and the Catholic Chapel now gone. There were also those giant soldiers who, in ordered array, kept guard about the coffin. The whole choir was filled with soldiers; with kings, princes, grand dukes, imperial officers of high grades, great blinisters of state, the Lord-Lieutenant of Alsace and Loraine, all seated in front of the coffin.

A disparent from Melhourne says that the occasion was generally observed throughout Australia. Salutes were fired, flags were drooped, special clurter were fired, flags were drooped, special clurter were flosted.

Etc. Petersburg* March 16.—The Czar and Czarina. They are a brilliant group, more brilliant still white plumes of those Knights of the Black Eagle who stand nearest the coffin. Diplomatists are somewhere in a box. The Empress, princesses, site. The nave has been built up into a long slope from outside of the choir to the north side.

There stends Germany. Whatever is distinguished or important, whatever maker Germany Germany, is Lere by its delegates and representatives. Even Presidents and professors of universities are in uniform of velvet, gold-bechained. The whole church is a mass of color, shaded and softened by crape: No lady appears in anything but the deepest black. The walls are hung with black, against which are hung hundreds of wreaths. As ever since Monday, the light of day blends dimly with the blaze of gas candles. From the other end of the slope almost the whole length of the nave is before us. The church is sat on basilica, with eleven columns either side, with composite capitals. The roof is Roman; the arch, Greek; there is not one element of beauty or dignity in the building; yet, this

Everybody is in his appointed place before noon. Bells are heard tolling slowly outside. The organ within is playing softly.

On the stroke of noon the service begins.

There is the reading of Psalm XC; then a chant, " I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," by the choir; then a psalm and other suitable scriptures again. Prayer follows. All is impressive in its way; impressive still more from the hush of that incomparable audience about that dead Emperor in his closed coffin. Far finer is the service when the whole assembly joins in singing "What God does, He still does well." Words are taken timidly at first, then far and near, men and women join

Dr. Koegel by the late Emperor's wish proounced over the body a last eulogy. The voice of the excellent doctor is strong but harsh. The eulogy, perhaps, is rather elaborate; yet the grief

in and the song rolls grandly on.

then the blessing, into the midst of which bursts suddenly the crash of musketry and the sharp voice of twelve field guns. That is the signal the waiting crowds of Berlin that the service

I made my way out while volley after volley was still echoing. There, in front of the long columned facade of the new museum, were drawn I saw the last volley fired. The whole face of things outside had changed. Troops had taken position for the final movement. The column of nfantry in line faced west in front of the church. The scaffolding had disappeared, leaving a lofty gilt canopy over the steps of the porch. Order and symmetry were as complete as if the structure The carpenters and carpenters' stuff lay hid behind trees across the street. Four huge gilt rond, in front of the old palace, immense bra-It is almost twenty-two years since I saw King | ziers in lefty towers, all black, beiched out flame and black fumes that floated fast away before

> held some hundreds of men and women in black. road by which the procession would move all A human multitude was visible on every side, but always at a distance The Lustgarten spaces were almost vacant save for the troops, and some of them, too, were gone. the gilded pillars of the Cathedral porch.

Presently came the coffin, which was now the first time clearly visible. It was hexagonal in shape, crimson, covered with velvet, and gold bordered at each angle. Four heavy gold handles side; and four heavy gold escutcheons were on upper panels of each lid. Twelve stalwart thronged from daylight. In Unter den Linden officers mutely laid it on a bier drawn by eight multitudes were in their places waiting for the sable horses, sable-clad in mantles, reaching all out to the ground. Each horse was led by a Lieutenant-Colonel. A baldachin of gilt tives, including General Billot, of France, and his cloth on gilt poles, held by Generals, was sussuite, formed the next rows in the nave. The dippossession of this broad thoroughfare. At 10, pended over the coffin. Wreaths loaded the car

The mourners took their places. Royal house had long since cone on. Then officers of the royal household; then Ministers of State, carrying the erown, sword and other insignia on cushions. The the mitre-shaped gilt helmets of the great Fred- of the army as pall bearers, including Blumenthal and Von der Golz. The mourners succeeded, with a vacant place for Friedrich III. The Kings of Saxony and of Belgium walked together; then the King of Rumania, after whom came the Kaiser's two sons, Crown Prince Wilpass six inches square, in the coachman's hat, helm and Prince Henry A crowd of reyal numerous for distinguishing even in the official programme, followed. The Prince of Wales was among them, not in the promised field marshal's Berlin near the Cathedral was, as it has been uniform, but wearing the blue of the Household since Monday, in the hands of the military. Eight Life Guards of England. What would be an squadrons of cavalry, nine battalions of infantry interminable list of inferior princes, generals and delegates from every part of Germany, all pleted the company. A pattallon of Guards brought up the rear. All these great personages without exception were on foot. All went on foot through Unter den Linden, on to Victory-

> overcoats. Few were bold enough to face this weather without them. The pages of the royal household were not the least picturesque part of the cortege, with their silver-laced scarlet tunies, black breeches and leggings, looking for all the world as if dressed to dance a gavotte. They marched in a body forty strong.

> The procession got under way, moved along the Lustgarten with many halts, then took its march steadily down the central causeway of Unter den Linden. This street, too, had been transformed since Thursday evening. My description yesterday gave you the beginning of what has been magically completed during the night. The central avenue was bordered throughout with continuous lines of festooned black cloths, with crape-clad arches, with bowers, obelisks, all black, all fine, and crowded with street lamps, lighted, but shrouded in crape. No troops lined the street. Each side of the avenue down which the funeral went was assigned to trade societies, guilds of Berlin, all with banners of strange device, numerous enough to make almost an unbroken stretch of flags from the Lustgarten to the Brandenburg gate, far on into Thiergarten. All other spectators were rigidly confined by the police to the sidewalks. Both roadways, as well as the avenue, were kept perfectly clear. I may say once for all the police duties throughout the day were admirably done and civilly done. G. W. S.

ROYAL MOURNERS IN OTHER CAPITALS. SERVICES IN HONOR OF THE DEAD EMPEROR HELD

London, March 16.-The Queen attended a servithe altar. A painted picture, which I could not chapel at Windsor Castle to-day.

In Malia to-day mourning was general. Fiags

St. Petersburg, March 16.-The Czar and Czarina They are a brilliant group, more brilliant still when seen against the sombre, black tunies and and many notable personages were present at a spewhen seen against the Shight Fagle cial service in the Lutheran Church to-day in memory of the dead German Emperor.

Vienna, March 16.-Memorial services were held in the Protestant Church to-day in honor of the late in the Protestant Church to-day in honor of the late Emperor William. Among those present were Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archdukes Louis and William, all in Prussian uniforms; the Archdukes Louis Victor and Charles Salvator, the members of the Ministry, the diplomatic corps, the presidents of both houses of the Reichsrain and many other persons of prominence and rank. The preacher said that across the sarcophagus of Emperor William, Austria and Germany joined hands and renewed the league of peace, for the maintenance of which he invoked God's blessing, and said in conclusion: "That is the departed monarch's testament, and we will keep it as a sacred trust."

Constantinople, March 16.—There was an imposing service in the German Church to-day, which was attended by diplomats, high Government and palace officials in uniform, and the more prominent German residents.

Washington, March 16.—Services in memory of the late Emperor William were held at the Concordia theran Church this morning. The decorations of the church were of the simplest character. The President attended the service accompanied by Secretaries BayENTOMBED AT CHARLOTTENBURG.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAST, JOURNEY. UNTER DEN LINDEN FILLED WITH A REVERENT

AND ORDERLY THRONG.

BERLIN, March 16.-The funeral of Emperor William took place to-day. The weather was again extremely cold, and the troops, who were ranged four deep along the route taken by the funeral had no apparent effect upon the people and hundreds of thousands of spectators occupied the space behind the soldiers, while every Window along Unter den Linden was crowded. All the houses on the thoroughface were covered with mourning and exhibited flage with black drapery. At the street crossings, massive pillars draped with black and surmounted by Prussian engles had been erected. The lampposts were covered with crape, and at every fifty paces there were large candelabras bearing flaming cressets. The route of the funeral procession presented a most imposing aspect, entirely in keeping with the deep sorrow and reverence of the people. The centre of the road was strewn with gravel and fir branches. In Pariser platz, large crape festoons, entwined with laurel, were hung. The Brandenburg Gate was draped and there was a large arch in front of it upon which were the words, "God bless you." The funeral service took place in the Cathedral accordance with the programme. Emperor Frederick was not present, the weather being too

severe to admit of his exposing himself.

The Cathedral presented a most solemn and jur pressive appearance. When the soft organ prelude egan the Court Chamberlain and the ministers took positions behind tabourets bearing the Empire's insignia. General Von Pape, holding the imperial standard, then stationed himself at the head of the coffin, Count Lehndorff and Prince Radziwill, the late Emperor's aides-de-camp, with drawn swords, standing on either side of him, and the Adjutant-General and other aides-de-camp standing together at the foot of the coffin. While the organ still played the royalties entered, Prince William arriving at noon. At a signal from the chief master of ceremonies the organ broke into William stood in the midule of the nave behind the

King of Belgium and the King of Rumania. Close by stood the Grand Duke of Baden, Princes Albrecht and Henry, and other princes of the royal house of Prussia, the Prince Imperial of Austria, the Prince Imperial of Russia, the Grand Dukes the Prince Imperial of Russia, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Crown Prince of Deomark and the Crown Prince of Greece, all in the uniform of their respective countries. The Princes of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other notables and foreign representations the prince of the enginemen. General Manager Goddard says the amount of pershable freight on the between California and Chicago is about the prince of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other notables and foreign representations of the enginemen. General Manager Goddard says the amount of pershable for the enginemen. General Manager Goddard says the amount of pershable for the pershable for the california and Chicago is about the pershable for the company will be liable for the whole amount. In addition to this, there are over 1.000 c.rloads of merchan like the pershable for the enginemen.

THE MORICARY SERVICES.

The service is the Cathedral began with a soft prelude on the organ, during which the mourners began to assemble. Dr. Koegel read passages from the Ninetieth Psa'm and verses 25 and 26 of John xi. The choir sang "I know my Redeemer liveth." Passages were then read from Psalm xet. and Timothy iv. 7. 8, the chaplain concluding with the words, " Blessed are they who die in the Lord, now and evermore." The choir responded with the words, "Yea, the Sourit saith they shall rest from their labors; their work shall live after them." The prayer was then intoned, "What God doth is well done."

when, amid the strains of the final chorus and the sharp rattle of volleys outside, twelve regimental commanders slowly and reverently raised the coffin from its resting place, moving forward with it on their shoulders to the principal door. Before them walked a high court official. On either side of the coffin were Ministers of State, bearing on cushions the imperial crown and sceptre and other insignia. Above the coffin waved the imperial standard borne by General Von Pape. On each side of him walked an officer with drawn sword. The royalties assumed positions in the certege in due order.

As the coffin reached the door the drummers of the minitary bands outside beat a deafening tattoo. This was the signal for the troops to prepare to march. While the procession was forming the bands played Chopin's "Marche Funebre," the sounds of the tolling of the church belis mingling with the strains. commanders slowly and reverently raised the

The entire escort, comprising the elite of the army, were dark overcoats and mantles, owing to

the cold. All the surroundings of the funeral car were invested with solemnity.

Wending its way over the Castle Bridge, and through Unter den Linden, the procession reached

the Brandenburg Gate a few minutes after 2 o'clock. Unter den Linden presented an extraordinary spectacle, like the gloom of night at midday. Everything was black-houses, pillars, In the midst of this intense sombreness of color glimmered the pale light of lamps veiled with

flags. In the midst of this intense sombreness of color glimmered the pale light of lamps veiled with crape. The strangest effect came from the flaring light of pitch torches, throwing over the scene a glare that was tempered by the smoke of the torches blown by the wind. The demeanor of the countless spectators was excellent.

The silence was unbroken. Every one remained uncovered until the coffin had passed. In the Sieges Allee, as had been arranged, the procession halted. Crown Prince William, who had thus far walked immediately behind the funeral car, now entered a carriage, accompanied by the Kings of Saxony, Belgium and Rumania. The other royalties at the same time took seats in carriages tolowing that of the Crown Prince. The order of the procession was now changed, the Garde du Corps assuming the place of escent, and officers of lower rank relieving the pallbearers.

The cortegs then moved onward until it reached Charlottenburg. At 3:15 o'clock the remains were received at the mansoleum by the pastor of Charlottenburg. At 3:15 o'clock the remains were received at the mansoleum by the pastor of Charlottenburg. At 3:15 o'clock the remains were received at the mansoleum by the pastor of Charlottenburg. The shaplain Koegel then read the prayer. Hessed is the man who restreth temptatarion, and the Lord's Prayer. The chaplain then closed the solemn service with the benediction. Members of the Imperial family and the other members of the Imperial family and the salen overlooking the Park the Emperor watched the procession. He wore the uniform of a General, with the sash of the Order of the Black Eagle. He remained in the same spot until the close of the ceremony was announced by the gams.

Empress Victoria and the Princesses, who standed the service at the mansoleum, returned to the Parkened 4 p. m.

CLOSING THE COFFIN - EMPEROR WILLIAM AR-

Berlin, March 16.—Early in the morning the coffin was closed in the presence of Crown Prince Will-iam and other members of the Imperial family, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the more distant relatives, who took a long parting look. Dr. Koegel gave higher and the catafalque was turned toward the alter. The royal helmet, spurs, staff of command, sword, searf, gloves and chain of the Black Eagle were placed on the coffin and the wreaths and palms were heaped around in picturesque confusion. Around the dais upon which the catafalque rested stood red velvet chairs. All the music played and the pas-

ATCHISON MEN "TIRED."

PRETEXT FOR QUITTING THEIR PLACES. ALLEGING ALSO THAT THEY AIMED A BLOW AT THE STOCKHOLDERS-THE CHIEFS OF THE BROTHERHOOD SURPRISED.

THY THERORAPH TO THE THIBUNE ! CHICAGO, March 16.-Nobody ventures a prediction as to the strike to-day. The action of the Santa Fe men has upset all calculations, and no and that is that the action of the Atchison men was as complete a surprise to the Brotherhood officers here as to others. To-day Chief Engineer Arthur received a dispatch from Chairman Conroe, of the Grievance Committee of the Santa Fe road, at Kansas City, stating that the reason why the Brotherhood men on that road went out was that the Santa Fe had violated its contract with the men of the Brotherhood by carrying Burlington ward about 500 of them returned to work because they were on a portion of the road owned by the Construction Company, between Fort Madison and Kansas City. Chief Arthur ordered Chairman Conroe to come to Chicago at once.

" The situation to-day is precisely the same as it was last night at midnight," said Mr. Smith, the first vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and The men demand nothing, ask no concessions. know. The men don't admit that they have gone on strike. They say they are 'tired' or 'sick'; anyhow they don't want to work. The only reason to avoid individual liability for refusing to haul O. freight. They made up their minds that they would be called upon to handle 'Q.' freight, and quit beforehand to avoid it."

" Don't you think that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has about exhausted the supply of unemployed competent engineers?"

"That is the general impression, I think, but my own belief is that there are still more good men to work, if the demand was made upon them."

Mr. Smith declared that the strike of the 1,500 engineers and firemen on the main line from Kanswelling tones and the service was begun. Prince sas City to El Paso was a complete surprise, as the company had an agreement with the Brotherhood that thirty days' notice would be given in case of a strike. He asserts that the road had not been handling "Q." freight, but intended to do so, the engineers consenting to this arrange-

not been handing to this arrangedo so, the engineers consenting to this arrangement as he understood.

On the Santa Fe there are about 700 engineers,
the same number of firemen and 2.890 trainmen,
and all are thrown out of employment by the
crike of the enginemen. General Manager Godcrike of the enginemen.

to this, there are over 1.000 careads of merchan use tied up on the various divisions.

Interviews with the striking engineers on the Santa Fe road at Kansas City show that they have examined the lists of stockholders on the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and find that a considerable number of Santa Fe stockholders are largely interested in Burlington. They say that they came to the conclusion to dip into both pockets at once, and let these men feel the full effects of the strike by crippling their resources.

The following displace City last night:

H. B. Stone, General Manager C., B. & O., Chicago, We wish you to understand that we will hild the flurilington system responsible for all danage to our company on account of the strike.

This was signed by the general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. A WOMAN ACTING AS FIREMAN.

At 12:26 "Ben" Johnson, foreman of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe roundhouse at Ar-Or. Koegel, the Court Chaplain, delivered the sermon, standing beside the comin. His text was "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." He concluded his sermon with the Lord's Prayer, and the congregation them sang the hymn "Wenn ich etamal soil scheiden." A motet from Graun's "Tod Jesa" was then sang by the choir, after which the members of the Sing Akadamic rendered "Wie herrlich ist die neue welt." At 12:45 Dr. Koegel pronounced the benediction, while at the same time volleys were fired. Shortly after Wharton donned his overalls a sensation was created in the crowd by the alls a sensation was created in the crowd by the appearance of a woman, who pushed her way through to the engine, and was assisted to a seat beside Wharton, She declared her intention to act as fireman on the trip, and covered her clothing with a rubber ulster and placed a fireman's cap jauntily on her black hair. Promptly in response to the conductor's signal—at 11:36—the train started and proceeded slowly on its way. Every car was packed with pa-senaera, as the train carried those persons who had tickets for No. 5, which was due to leave at 11:15. All other trains on the Santa Fe were to be abandoned until evening, when other attempts will be made. Just before the train started a paper was handed to Wharton, containing an offer to pay him double wages and all expenses in the city.

The woman as threman was Hattle Reed, formerly of Kewanee. Ill. In the strike of 1877 she acted as fireman for her husband from Galesburg to Burlington. The engineers say that Wharton is a first-class engineer and had promised them that he would not go out.

There were rumors in Wall Street yesterday of an impending strike on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific roads. The bears used them with some success Pacific nothing was known of any trouble, and the reports were not believed. The local agents of the
Union Pacific Railway, in this city, received the following dispatch from J. A. Munroe, general freight agent
at Omaha:

"Any report circulated to the effect that we are not
receiving all freight tendered us is faise. There is no
trouble whatever on our line. All trains running regularly.

St. Louis, March 16 (Special).—The rumor that the Missouri Pacific engineers would strike to-morrow Missouri Pacine engineers would arraw to-morrow appears to be a trifle premature. Master Mechanic Bartlett and the division superintendent were in consultation with the engineers to-day and were as-sured that the Missouri Pacific men would go out only when the strike became general on all the only when the strike became general values are roads. Along the Iron Mountain road rumons are circulating of a proposed strike. The engineers are in consultation at Little Rock but nothing definite has been agreed upon. The Grievance Committee of the Missouri Pacific is in session at Kansas City.

TO QUIT WORK ON THE CENTRAL IOWA. Marshalltown, Iowa, March 16.-The engineers on the Central Iowa system gave notice to day that after 6 o'clock they would refuse to handle Burlington ourt, and Receiver Dudley, in an interview to night, tages that the law must be enforced, and he has decided not to allow any cars delivered to him set out

Philadelphia, March 1d.-In response to a petition Railroad at St. Clair, Ponn., asking that they be re-instated in the service of the company, on the ground that they "did not strike for the purpose of injuring the business interests of the company, but went out not knowing the full significance of a strike," Presi-dent Corbin has declared that he cannot comply with the request. After stating that all employes had the chance to choose between loyalty to the company and loyalty to the Knights of Labor, with a notice that they would not be permitted to enter the ser-vices of the company again, President Corbin asserts that it would be against the interests of the company and dishonorable conduct toward the new men

Pickets are out again watching the striking eigar factories and representatives of all the unions of New-York and neighboring cities reported a resumption of hostilities to the General Executive Board and Strike

MANY PASSENGERS MORE OR LESS HURT.

DAVID GRAY, OF BUFFALO, RECEIVING FATAL IN JURIES-A DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTREN,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE] BINGHANTON, N. Y., March 16 -As train 19 of th ing eastward this morning about 8 o'clock at the rate of fifty miles an hour, the rear end of the day coach left the track in rounding a sharp curve near Vestal, twelve miles west of this city, and in an Waverly, and two other day coaches were lying in a the rules and in five minutes the mass was in flame sleeping cars, and twelve other passengers in the day coaches. Most of these were through passengers from Buffalo to New-York City. It was with great difficulty that these people extricated themselves from the burning cars. Several would have been burned to death had it not been for the heroic efforts of J. P. Tucker, a colored porter, who, although badly and her daughter, age five. Tucker, who was badly "We are simply waiting developments. out and bruised, is in a precarious condition.

As soon as possible after the accident occurred, Dr. W. A. More, of this city, and Dr. Charles W. Brown, of Elmira, both in the employ of the comnear at hand, and the injured, some twenty in num ber, were cared for as fast as possible. Nearly all were brought to this city and placed in the city hospital and hotel. The list of injured is as

ALBERTS, H. J., of Philadelphia, was slightly hurt. BOEMKE, W., of Cleveland, received serious wounds o

the head.

CARTER, A. F., New-York, was slightly hurt.

CONNELLA, W. P., of Bufalo, was slightly injured.

CONNELLA, W. P., Mrs., was somewhat bruised.

COLEMAN, C., a Pullman car porter, was crushed between two broken scats.
DEVRIES, E., of New-York, received severe outs and was

builty squeezed in the wreek. GRAY, DAVID, of Buffalo, was fatally hurt. GRAY, JAMES, of Buffalo, was also fatally hurt.

GRAHAM, P. L., of London, Ont., was wounded on the

KEPPER, OTTO, of New-York, was bruised about the head.
ROHN, C. P., was badly bruised in the back.
RULM, F. F., of Dunkirk, N. Y., was seriously

burned, LINK, MORRIS, of Sandusky, Ohio, had his collar bone

MACEY, JAMES, Cheyenne, Wyoming, received severe bruises.
McCAUBER, W., of Buffalo, was slightly hurt.

on the face and hands, PIERCE, J. H., of Buffalo, was painfully broised about

ROSE, H. L., of New-York, was cut in the face and hands

the face.
SULLIVAN, LAWRENCE, of Elmira, was severely wounded on the head. TUCKER, J. P., a Pullman car porter, was fatally out

WEBSTER, Miss R., of Oil City, Penn., was severely

David Gray, of Ruffalo, secretary of the City Park Commission and former editor of "The Buffalo Con-rier" was on his way to Fierida for his health. This accident has completely prestrated him and with the severe internal injuries which he received will cost him his life.

him his life.

Hardly a person aboard the train escaped injury and many lost money and valuables. C. P. Kulm lost \$5.50 and was paid that sum by the company. Other passengers were paid for the loss of money and valuables and many were induced to settle all claims for damages upon the commany by the receipt of various amounts of money. The company claimed that the accident was caused by the spreading of the rails. The passengers claimed that the coaches were old and that the train was being run at an undue rate of speed.

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE WRECK-RES-

CUING FELLOW TRAVELLERS.

The train from Binghamton due at Hoboken a Tribune reporter, but sold the story of the accident

Thursday, but was delayed a little at East Buffalo. It consisted, besides the engine, of a baggage car, an accommodation coach, and two sleepers, the the Waverly, which were placed in the order named. My berth was near the rear end of the Bath. About twerve miles west of Binghamton the accommodation

coach and the sleepers left the track and went down an embandment about ten or fifteen feet. I was askeep before the accident and the first intimation that I had of it was that everything was flying about promiscuously and that I didn't know where I was. The car turned on its side and I was on the bottom and all the blankets and pillows and other things from the other side of the car came tumbling down on top of me.

"David Gray was fatally injured, and a trainman on this frain that I have just left told me he was dead. I understood that another man had fatal injuries and all the rest of the passengers were more or less hurt except one woman, a little baby and myself. The engine, which remained on the track went to Vestal, and from there they telegraphed to Binghamton and the relief train came up. The relief train took everybody to Binghamton. Those who were badly injured were taken away by an ambulance and the rest went to the Hotel Bennett. I alone continued my journey, leaving Binghamton at 7:30 a. m. yesterday, going to Tobyhanna, where I took this train for New-York at 8:01. That is all I can tell you of the story; there is so much confusion at such a time that it is pretty hard to tell what does happen."

Being asked, more than a doren years ago, for an acount of his career, the Editor of "The Buffalo Courier"

ing, the following outline sketch :

" David Gray-Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November David Gray-Born in Edinourgh, Section, November 9, 1836; emigrated with family to United States in May, 1849. Settled in Marquete County, Wisconsin, as backwoodsman and farmer. In August, 1856, came to Bufful and found employment as librarian of Young Men's Christian Association. In the autumn of 1850 became connected with Buffalo Counier' as commercial reporter. After 1867. with 'Buffalo Courier' as commercial reporter. After-ward City Editor, and for the past six years managing and ward City Editor, and for the past six years managing and general Editor of that paper. Spent nearly three years-from June, 1865, to April, 1868—in travel and study in Europe and the East. Married, June, 1860. Voils tout? Owing to miling health, Mr. Gray restred from "The Courier" in 1882, and went to Europe with his family, remaining abroad about two years. This circumstance prevented his participation in the movement for making Grover Cleveland Governor, but he had been instrumental in atvancing Mr. Cieveland to the Mayorelty of Buriato. Not having entirely recovered his old vigor, Mr. Gray did not resume newspaper work upon his return to America, but with the approval of the press of both political parties he was made secretary of the Niagres Falls Park Commission, and later of the Buriato Park Commission.

Mr. Gray was an accomplished journalist, and brought to the discharge of his duties talents of a high order and

Mr. Gray was an accomplished journalist, and brought to the discharge of his duties talents of a high order and an ample scholarship. "The Courier," under his administration, was strong and dignified. He sought relaxation and gave play to a fine gift, in writing poetry. A man of rare literary taste, his verse was graceful and musical. The poem which he read before the State Pross Association was widely copied and greatly admired. He contributed to "The Century" and other periodicals occasionally, some years ago. For a long time his house was the rendezvous, every Saturday of a cotetic of choice spirits who worshipped Wordsworth, Coleridge, Burns and kindred writers; and to those memorable feats of reason he contributed royally, both in discussion and as a reader. Though less active socially, since his health became impaired, Mre. Gray's character—always beautiful—developed

RICHMOND, Va., March 16 (Special).—John S. Wise published a letter to day addressed to the Republicans of Virginia, in which he criticises the present plan of organization of the Fepublean party in the State as hostilities to the General Executive Board and Strike
Committee last night at the meeting at No. 101
Avenue A.

The coopers have agreed to affiliate and will hold
joint meetings, and the union frameworkers of Newyork, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken will meet
together in Hoboken to-merrow.

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NARROWLY ESCAPING THE FLAMES. GRACE HIT BY A BLIZZARD.

HIS LITTLE BOOM COULD NOT STAND THE MANHATTAN STORM.

THIS POPULAR CLUB EXPRESSES ITS OPINION OF THE SCHEMING P. LITICIAN-PITY PELT POR HIS SUPPERING POLLOWERS WHO WERE ALSO FOUNDERED,

William R. Grace is now regarded by an over whelming majority of the m mbers of the Man-hattan Club as the best authority on blizzards in the City and County of New-York. He underof his still-hunt for the Governorship and on Thursday night he was snowed under so deep that it is expected that he will require the services of the contract, the Grant & Ward assets and the Amer-

lean Dredging Company to haul him out. Ever since the Manhattan Club decided to up town, Mr. Grace has been quietly at work on a little ticket of his own for the new members for little ticket of his own for the new members for three years of the Board of Managers of the organization. He had not been at work long when his plan was discovered by some of the conservative members of the club. Word was passed from mouth to mouth and, more subtly than Mr. Grace himself was at work, a movement was set on foot to defeat him. It was discovered that the scheme to turn the club into a Grace political machine had gone so far that circulars were being issued from the club as a political headquarters.

These tidings set the club into a habbub. The prospect and the attendant joy of moving into he Stewart mansion became a second consideration

with the members. They recalled the fact that the constitution of the club made the purpose of the organization the nursing and propagation of Democratic principles, but these principles applied to Republicans—who were members—as well as to Democratic.

Above all was the fact, as clear as the sun in the heavens, that the Manhattan Club was not a political organization, it had never been identified with politics and it never should be. It was pretty well known that President Cleveland desired to use Mr. Grace as a hammer where with to hit David B Hill over the head if he presumed to triffe with the Cleveland boom, second edition, yet even this consideration was of no avail with the members. There was one thing on which the club had always prided itself: It had the best chef in the courtry; its menus were famed for their exquisite delicacy and their unapproachable refinement.

quisite delicacy and their unapproachable refinement.

It was at this club that Justices Lawrence, Van Bruat, Andrews, O'Brien and Brady: Judges Truax. Freedman, Durro, O'Gorman, Sedgwick, Daly, Van Hoesen, Lawrence, Airen, Martine and Cowing, Recorder Smyth, ex-Judge Van Vorst and other luminaries of the bench were in the habit of entertaining their friends. And why? Simply because of the dishes which the Manhattan's chef alone knew how to prepare to soothe the ills of man. And the judges knew that there was not room at the board for stomachs and politics too. The determination to hold politics far from the club, and to keep intact the Manhattan's reputation for its viands and its wines, brought a direct issue.

NAMES ON THE GRACE TICK'T.

The Grace ticket had on it some half-dozen and more names. There were only four members of the Board of Managers to be voted for. Mr. of the Board of Managers to be voted for. Mr. Grace's plan was to unite his strength on four names on his ticket. These included inmostly, Edward Cooper, Commissioner Coleman and another well-known pointician. Messis, Cooper and Coleman were popular in the club, and they were both to serve in this capacity. Let all, Grace persuaded them to enter the race. The opposition placed a ticket in the field. They had their plan to centre their strength on John Hone, jr., Late-ster Holme, David B. Gilbert and Robert al. Laylor. These four gentlemen first made the agreement that they would give a personal supervision to that they would give a personal supervision to the affairs of the ciub, and see that the cuising never feil off and that the wines should never

never fell off and that the wines should never lose in flavor.

Thursday evening, devoted estensibly to a report of the committee on the new site for the clab, was in reality the occasion for the determination of the more important matter. The steward of the club was ascumded to behold such an injuning of club men; he had not seen so great a number of members present at one time in the history of the club; there were at least 400 of the 500 active members on hand. They had been drummed up from all quarters. Verily, argued the old man to himself, it is strange that the Stewart mansion should cause such a number by the code mansion should cause such a numbur. But man did not comprehend the breadth and of the occasion. The judicial members of the olub were present, and every one of them voted for the anti-politics pro-stemach anti-Grace tooket,

When the votes were counted, it was ase

he was the most surprised man of that great occasion.
Yesterday the club was in a ferment over the result. It was delighted. A prominent member said in the afternoon:

It was a square attempt of Mr. Grace to turn the club into a political machine for his use. He was overwhelmingly defeated. He ought to have been. This club is famous for its social character and its cuisine. We want no politics here. We shall have none. We are sorry for Mr. Coleman and Mr. Cooper. Mr. Grace had a following only of out-and-out politicians, men who live on politics. Every Republicanand there are many here—joined hands with us against the Grace still hunt. I hope Mr. Grace is satisfied. Yes, it was a big fight, the hottest time the Manhattan ever had. It is remarkable how great the exclament was. By the by, how did you hear of it? Not from Mr. Grace! No?

Mr. Coleman's place as trensurer is now to be

Mr. Coleman's place as treasurer is now to be filled from the new board, it is said.

OTHERS HURT ON THE HARLEM BAILBOAD. Amenia, N. Y., March 16 (Special).—In clearing the refired the large snow-plough went up this morning, successfully overcoming all obstacles and clearing the cuts until it reached the rock cut shout one mile north of Coleman's station. This cut is excavated out of the rock barely more than the width of a car and about thirty feet high and 150 feet long. It was full of snow and the thaw of the last two days had made of snow and the thaw of the last two days had made the pack solid. There was no one to warn the crew of the danger of attempting to force the passage and the snow plough with five powerful engines at his back went at full speed into the entrance to the out. The result was that the first engine smashed the plough and the rest all followed one another making such a wreck as was never before seen on the Harlem Rallroad. Four men, engineers and firemen, were killed outright and two are so badly injured that they will probably die. The names of the dead are; Thomas Riely, fireman; Thomas Feeny, conductor; George Fowler, engineer, and Charles Orton, fireman. The wounded are John Cameron and L. Gates, engineers, who will probably die. There were six mes or more injured slightly.

THREE ENGINES DISABLED IN A CHARGE. A smashup of three locumotives occurred on the Eric Railroad yesterday near Ridgewood, N. J. A. attempt was made to open up the east bound track in a cut and three engines were started into the cut to push the snow out. The warm weather made the snow heavy and there was about two hundred feet of snow to go through. It was also eight to fifteen feet deep and about three hundred Italians were on the ordered the engines to push the snow out. The at-tempt was made and the powerful engines went into the drift with a snort, but as soon as the snow was the track, the tender went over and the trucks were stripped off. Engine No. 528 also developed a sudden inclination to go in an opposite direction and was wrecked. The last engine stood on the track but was disabled. One man was pluned in a snow bank by the overturned tender, but was only slightly bruised. The Chicago express was delayed by the wreck. A relief train was sent up to the wreck from Faterson and brought down the passengers.

EATONTOWN, N. J., March 16.—Three men here were participants yesterday in a contest for the possession of a young woman, the reputed with of James Grainor. The scene of the dispute was the summer residence of John Harmon, of New-York. Clark Wilson is the guard of the house in winter. He is a widower. John Rice, also a widower, is the manager of a large farm pear by, which is owned and in the summer occupied by E. C. Fiedler, of New-York. Rice was arrested as few days ago on the complaint of Grainor, Grainor having previously threatened to kill Rice, was also arrested and held in bonds to keep the peace. He channed that he was the husband of the young women who had been found in the Harmon mandion and brought up as a witness. Rice and Wilson, he claimed had got the girl away from him by false means and icoreted her in thoir houses for the last two weeks.